

000 warmth as well. Additional light is sometimes furnished by burning
 373 wicks of twisted threads placed in bottles or tin cans containing kero-
 sene. A lighted sliver of wood helps one find things in dark places in
 the ruka. If light is needed on the outside of the ruka, or when one
 needs to walk any distance at night, "like going for medicines for the
 sick," the end of a piece of wood is set on fire at the fireplace and
 as one walks, it is whirled in a circle at arm's length to keep it burning.
 "We were brought home that way one pitch dark night after caring
 for a sick person," said a non-Araucanian herbalist. "The light keeps
 pumas away, too." On Christmas Eve one could see such firebrands
 being whirled by leaders of groups of persons coming to Midnight
 Mass.

356 Almost without exception ruka seen during the present study were
 orderly and clean, and so were the yards about them. Children were
 expected to keep everything in its proper place when not in use; if
 they neglected to do this, their attention was called to it. A 10-year-
 old Alepúe boy was seen putting back an ax, which he had used to
 slice down a block of wood from which he was making a top, into the
 exact place from which he had taken it. A 13-year-old Cofiaripe boy
 slid off his horse when he came home from an errand, which had
 taken several hours, removed the saddle, and at once carried it into
 its corner in the ruka. Dishes, after being washed at the brook, or in
 water brought from there, were put in their proper places to dry.

356 Sweeping, both inside and outside the ruka, is done with a broom
 412 made of esparto tied to a wooden handle with tender shoots of voqui.
 The yard outside of the ruka is also swept with a leafy branch of a
 tree or shrub. Whiskbrooms, used in cleaning kettles, pottery, and
 bellies of fish, are made in the same manner as the broom. A Cofiaripe
 girl, about to tidy up the yard, shooed away the chickens, chased the
 pigs, and then with a leafy 5-foot branch vigorously swept the ground
 near and between the two ruka occupied by her family. "Most cer-
 tainly one does not use this type of broom inside the ruka! This
 enormous thing! No, not this!" she said, somewhat annoyed, when
 asked if it were so used.

352 Household furnishings are very simple; they are meager, but ade-
 513 quate. Unless the family has a ruka for sleeping purposes, persons
 sleep in corners or along walls on sheep pelts either on the floor of the
 ruka or on low platform beds of planks. A non-Araucanian Alepúe
 area herbalist had seen a row of children, each rolled in a blanket,
 asleep on pelts on the ground in the ruka used for sleeping. They
 were placed head to feet, alternately. Two adult men were sleeping
 in the same position on a platform bed, each rolled in a blanket. Sheep